PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

The complexity of the association of tobacco to health demanded a multidisciplinary approach to the problem. To give balance to the program the decision was made to include from the beginning the plant, chemical and medical research areas. While it was recognized that available funds would not permit the development of numerous projects in all the disciplines, care would be taken to build fundamental knowledge in each area on which a total program could develop. Thus, there are notable weaknesses in the program, especially in the chemical and medical sciences. The chemical studies on leaf and smoke are inadequate, however this area is being investigated in depth by industrial scientists. Cooperation at the technical level with the industrial scientists is necessary to gain both time and the available knowledge in seeking a scientific solution to the questions being asked. Growth in the medical sciences is recognized as the highest program priority. The University still feels the importance of the problem to the smoking public requires that ways be found to provide adequate support for the needed medical research. Attempts are being made to accomplish this objective. Based upon strengths and weaknesses of our present research effort our program will develop in the following areas as funds become available:

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1) Epidemiology. Most statistical studies have indicated an association between tobacco and health but the nature and magnitude of this association has not been established. Different approaches seeking to isolate and identify other factors which may be important, e.g. genetics, smoking behavior, environmental contamination, etc. are suggested. Since any change in biological activity must be evaluated by epidemiological studies, perfection of techniques in this area is a necessity. No studies at present.

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/[illegible]

2) Inhalation studies. Since natural human exposure to smoke occurs through the bronchial tree there is need for increased research on such. Correlation with other bioassay systems is needed. No studies at present.

3) Special biological tests. Although the conclusive test must involve whole smoke, smoke is so complex that specific biological tests to resolve effects of specific components is necessary. Increase needed.

4) Mechanisms of smoke generation. Fundamental studies are needed for a more complete understanding of the mechanics of the smoking process and its effect upon smoke composition. No studies at present.

5) Chemical studies on tobacco and tobacco smoke. Expansion is needed and it would be desirable to cooperate with industrial scientists. Increase needed.

6) Filtration. Selective filtration studies must begin also in concert with industrial scientists. No studies at present.

7) Tobacco treatments. Techniques to alter coal temperatures and/or smoke composition should be expanded.

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8) Plant science research. Studies for biological removal of proven harmful or enhancement of beneficial constituents should be expanded.

It would also seem essential, for a definition of the magnitude of the smoking and health problem and for meaningful scientific research, that greater attention be paid to the samples used in research. Special cigarettes with known characteristics in each of the tobacco types will require a cooperative effort between the University and industrial scientists working with cigarette tobaccos. Such samples, however, will be of benefit not only to the University of Kentucky program, but also to other smoking and health programs in the United States and throughout the world. It is envisioned that the initial sample will establish a sound base for future studies involving filtration and tobacco treatments selected for the effects on chemical composition.

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/fym00000

Present chemical studies of tobacco and smoke are inadequate and would profit greatly from a cooperative technical effort between University and industry scientists who have considerable expertise in this area.

The present biological testing effort is significant and much progress is being made in the development of specialized tests of future importance. However, the present facilities are wholly inadequate for the volume of samples that must be anticipated when the program becomes fully effective. It is considered essential to start planning for this effort.

It would seem that epidemiological studies must evaluate any changes made in the biological activity of smoke. Present techniques have not fully considered interaction of smoking with such factors as genetics, air pollution, and insufficient attention has been paid to the smoking behavior of individuals. Perfection of epidemiological techniques is considered to be absolutely essential and work in this area must be expanded.

With these thoughts in mind, the University proposes the following positive steps:

1) the University will assume responsibility for the establishment of procedures for the production of a reference cigarette which can be used in any medical research program as a reference point,
2) cooperative relations will be established with other scientists to produce special samples with known characteristics which are needed to answer specific questions of medical interest,
3) the University will strive for cooperation with
   a) other tobacco research programs,
   b) company scientists at the technical level,
   c) other smoking and health programs in the United States and abroad,

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/lywj0000

4) define medical problems and develop proposals which, with the help of experts, can be submitted to various granting agencies for their consideration. Define the future needs for adequate biological testing facilities;

5) establish a scientific advisory board which will provide advice to the University of Kentucky Tobacco and Health Research Program.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/lyvj0000